



Strengthening Marine Protected Areas to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas in the Philippines

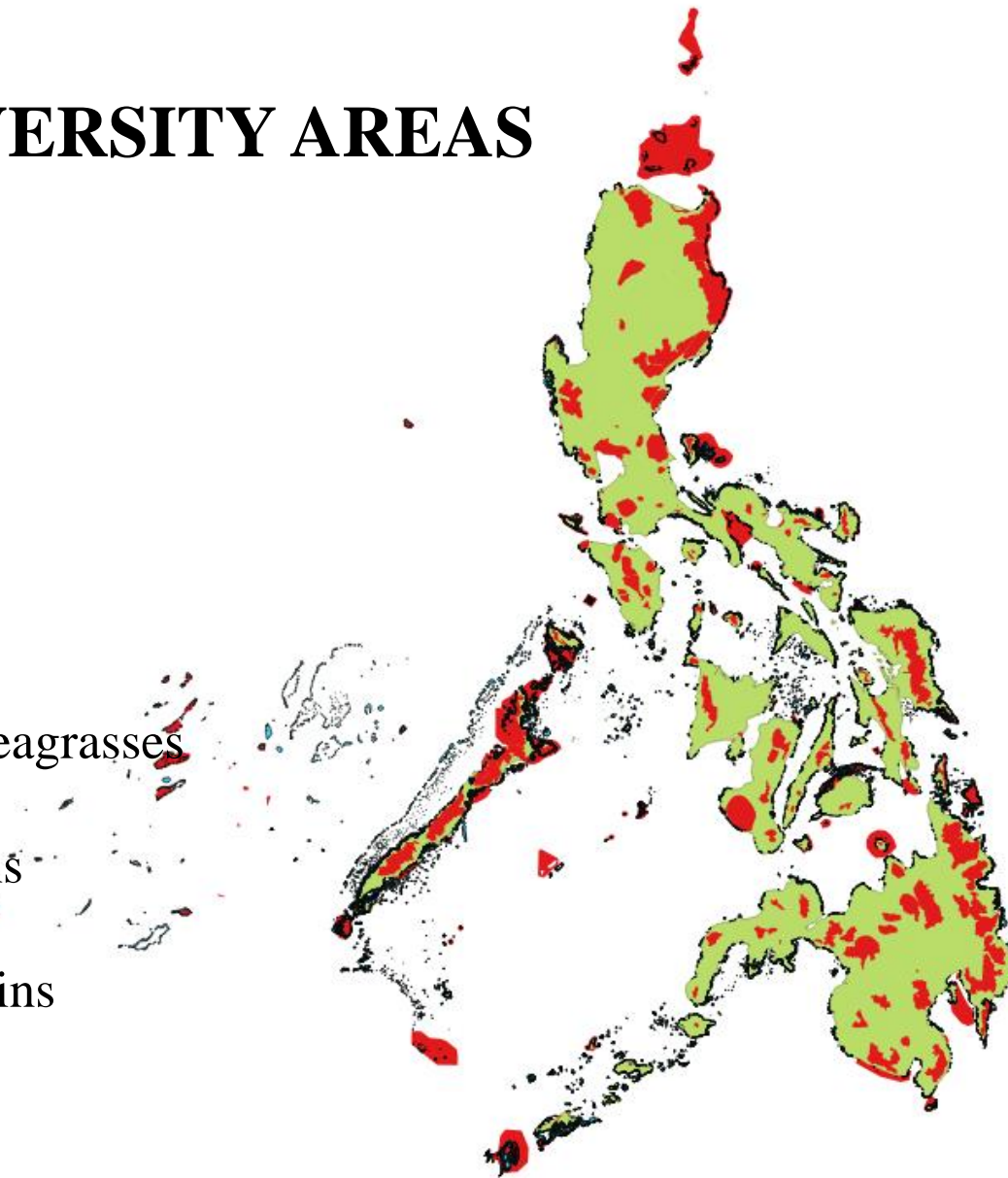


KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS

126 Terrestrial

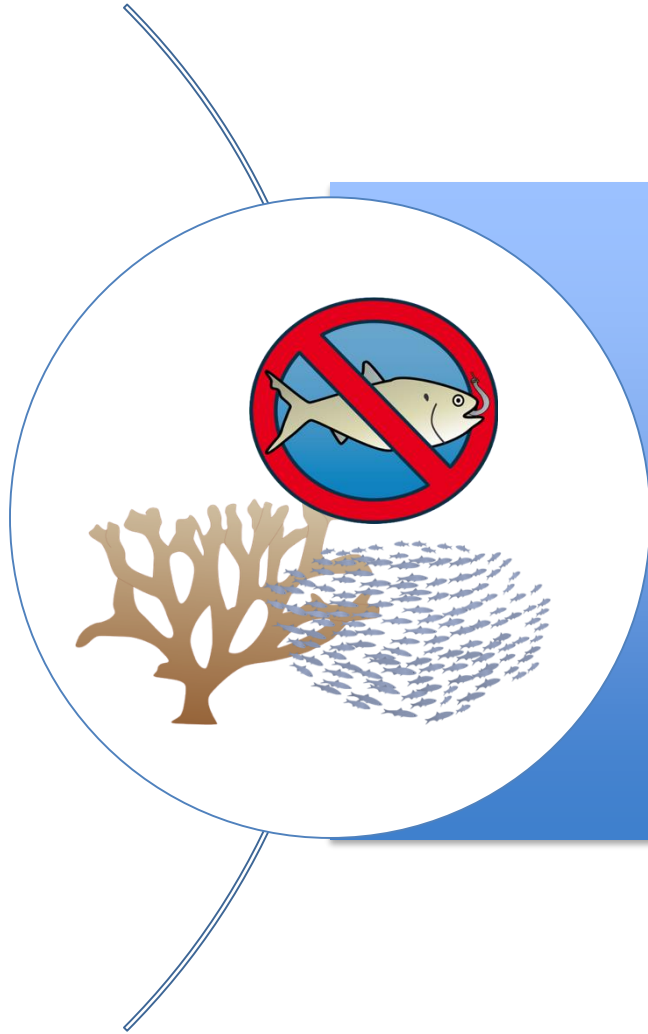
123 Marine

- Corals
- Reef fish
- Mangroves
- Seaweeds and seagrasses
- Sharks
- Whales, dolphins
- Marine Turtles
- Cucumber, urchins
- Giant clams



The SMARTSeas PH Project aims to address issues and gaps on the establishment of MPAs:

- Inadequate habitat representation and spatial coverage
- Insufficient funding for management and enforcement
- Weak management plans, policies and ordinances to maintain and support marine protected areas

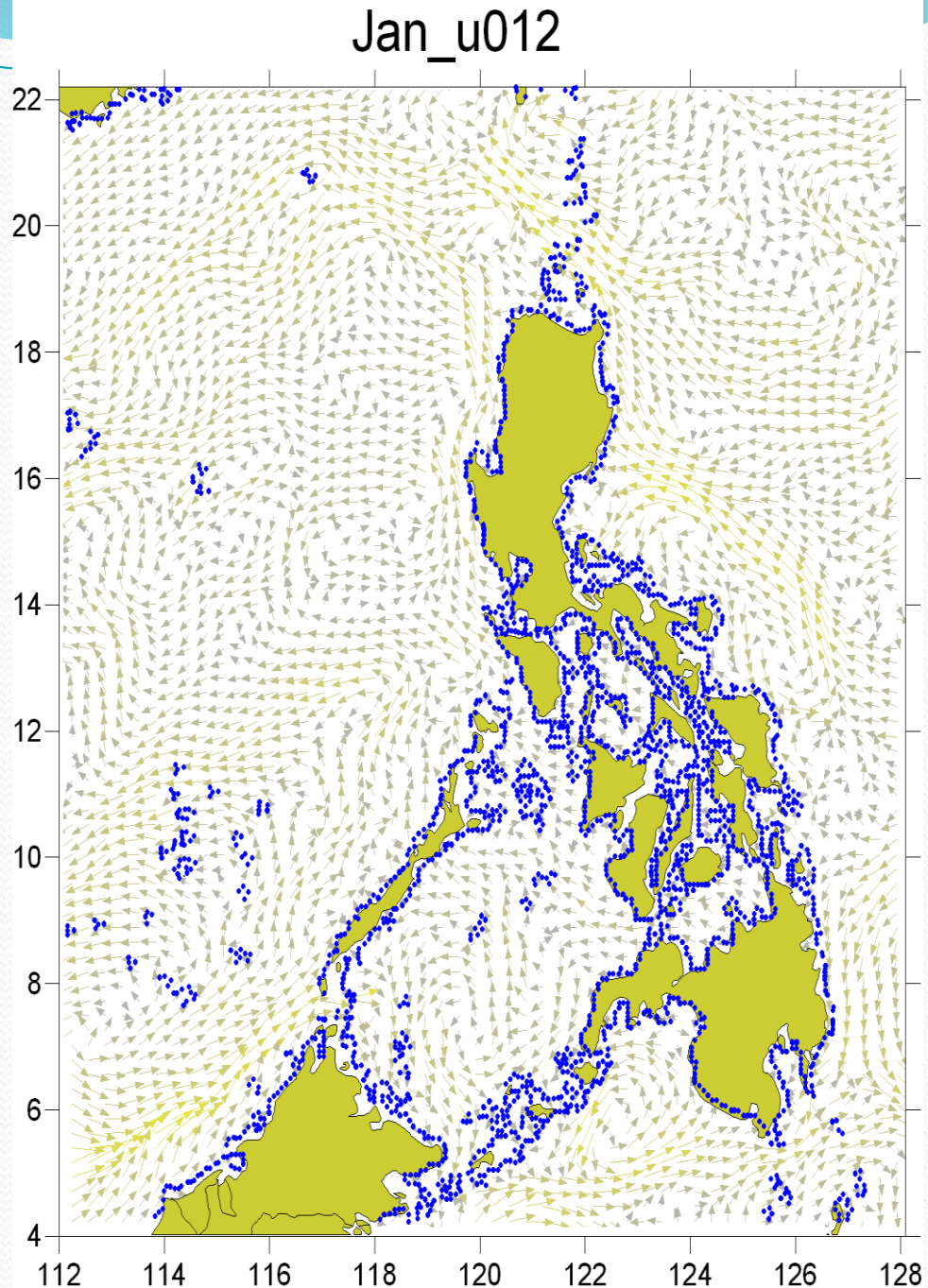


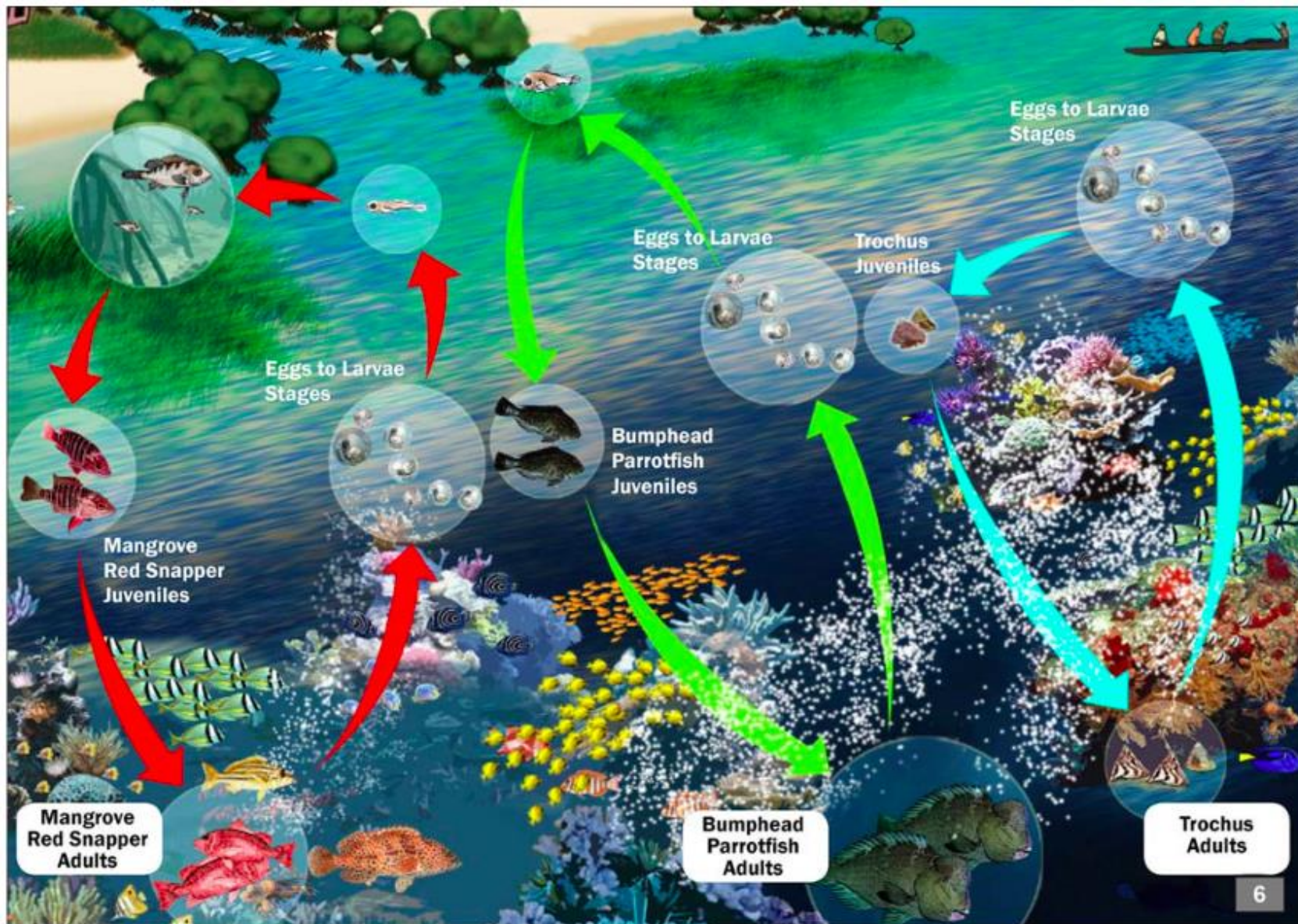
Outcome 1

- Increased management effectiveness of MPAs and MPA Networks

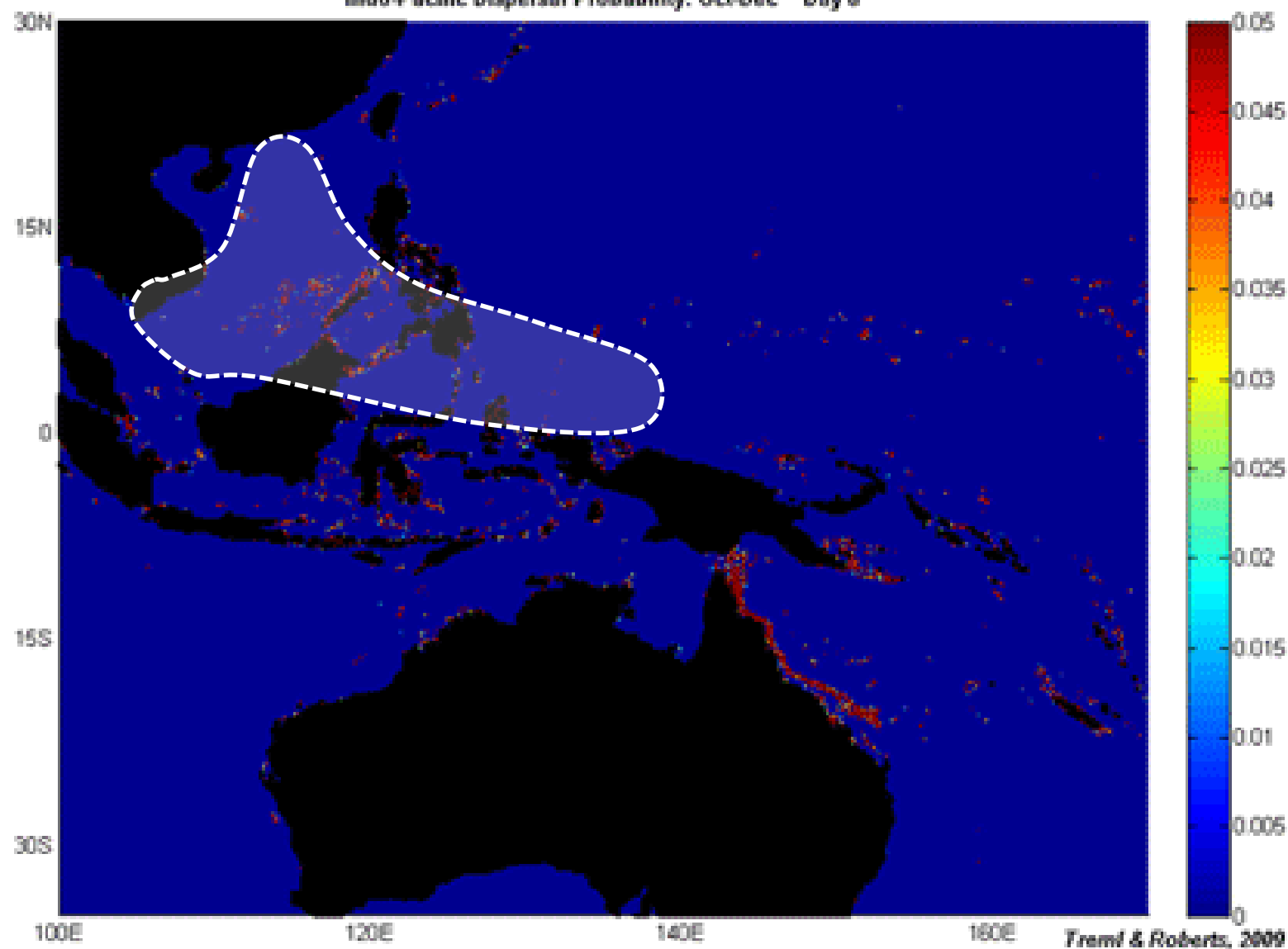
Connectivity:

- All habitats connected by water circulation
 - Reproduction
 - Nutrients
 - Genetics
- Efforts in one region contributes to the adjacent regions
- Cooperation and complementation of efforts
- 33 NIPAS with MPAs and 1,620 LGU managed MPAs





Indo-Pacific Dispersal Probability: Oct-Dec Day 0





Outcome 2

- Improved financial sustainability of MPA and MPA Networks





Outcome 3

- Established enabling policy framework of marine biodiversity conservation

MPA Management Plan

Chapter 1: Introduction (rationale, scope of plan, legal basis, overall goal, etc.)

Chapter 2: Profile of the MPA site or general area

A. General information

1. Location (technical description, size, map, etc.)
2. Facilities (physical structures present in the area)
3. Current uses/activities in the area
4. Policy review

B. Biophysical condition

1. Habitat condition (condition of coral reefs, seagrasses, mangroves, etc.)
2. Resource and resource use map (site map within larger municipal/city jurisdiction)

C. Socioeconomic condition

1. Immediate community (all potential beneficiaries or users of area)
2. Issues and concerns
3. Resource value estimates

Chapter 3: Goals and objectives for MPA management

Chapter 4: Management interventions (each with strategies and activities)

- A. Habitat management (required)
- B. Management zones—spatial allocations and regulations (required)
- C. Constituency building—community organizing and education (required)
- D. Compliance and enforcement (required)
- E. User fee system (optional)
- F. Alternative/supplemental livelihood program (optional)
- G. Shoreline or foreshore management (optional)
- H. Solid waste management (optional)
- I. Others

Chapter 5: Implementing structure

- A. Management board, committee or council (members and positions)
- B. Duties and responsibilities (specific roles and functions)
- C. Organizational chart
- D. Budget for each management intervention or by regular line items

Chapter 6: Monitoring and evaluation

- ✓ A. What will be monitored (reef substrate cover, fish stock, socioeconomics, etc.)
- B. Methods to be used
- ✓ C. Institutional and scheduling arrangements (who will do it, how often, etc.)
- ✓ D. Budgetary and equipment requirements
- ✓ E. Reporting and feedback mechanisms (schedules, formats, to whom, etc.)

Annexes:

- A. Data figures and tables, maps
- B. Monitoring and evaluation forms
- C. Photographs
- D. Ordinance

- **CCA and DRR plans**
- **Business and financial plans**

**Women
Indigenous People**

Challenges

- Improve and strengthen capacities of managers of MPAs and MPANs (specifically in reduction of threats, law enforcement and information campaigns)
- Convince public and private investments in conservation and management
- Search for local conservation champions

What an Asia-Pacific Regional Network can help

- Sharing of knowledge products
- Sharing of best practices for any of our challenges

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